

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 232, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 232, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 232, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96E876
RGB	150, 232, 118
RGB Percent	59%, 91%, 46%
CMY	0.4118, 0.0902, 0.5373
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.49, 0.09
HSL	103°, 71%, 69%
HSV	103°, 49%, 91%
XYZ	44.7043, 65.5053, 27.4272
YIQ	194.4860, -12.2780, -52.8380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

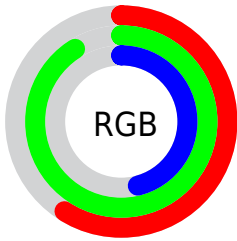
Format	Color
RYB	118, 232, 200
Decimal	9889910
CIELab	84.74, -45.40, 47.39
CIELCh	85, 65.622, 133.772
Yxy	65.5053, 0.3248, 0.4759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288079990 (0xFF96E876)
YUV	194.4860, -37.7076, -39.0142
Hunter-Lab	80.9353, -43.0430, 36.5627

Details

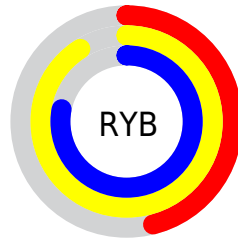
The RGB color **150, 232, 118** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 118, 232**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 255, 172**, and **94, 176, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 232, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 232, 141**.

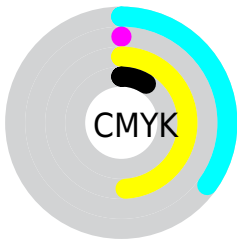
Distribution



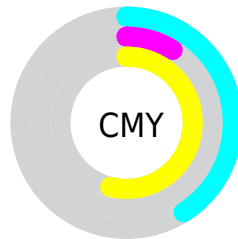
- Red (59%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 232, 118 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 150, 232, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 232, 118

255, 255, 255


 207, 255, 172

 237, 255, 200

 255, 255, 229

 150, 232, 118

 122, 204, 92

 94, 176, 66

 66, 149, 40

 34, 122, 7

 0, 97, 0

 0, 72, 0


 0, 49, 0

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 150, 232, 118


 150, 232, 118

 133, 232, 95

 167, 232, 141

 117, 232, 72

 183, 232, 164

 100, 232, 48


 200, 232, 188

 83, 232, 25

 217, 232, 211

 67, 232, 2

 233, 232, 234

 65, 232, 0

 250, 232, 255

 255, 232, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



219, 217, 84



150, 232, 118



0, 240, 175

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



150, 232, 118



0, 228, 255



255, 158, 185

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



150, 232, 118



200, 118, 232

Split Complementary

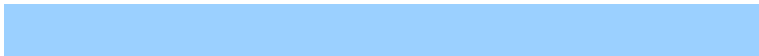
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 162, 248



150, 232, 118



155, 208, 255

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



150, 232, 118



0, 239, 255



253, 184, 255



255, 173, 128

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



150, 232, 118



0, 242, 218



253, 184, 255



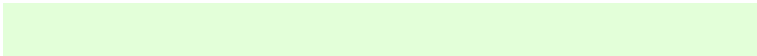
255, 157, 206

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



150, 232, 118



227, 255, 217



232, 200, 118



111, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



150, 232, 118



147, 255, 105



118, 232, 143



106, 115, 103



50, 179, 0



14, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



200, 118, 232



213, 105, 255



232, 118, 207



112, 103, 115



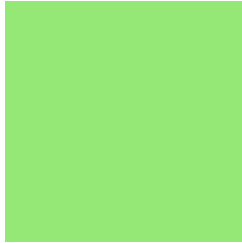
128, 0, 179



37, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 232, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 232, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 150, 232, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 232, 118.

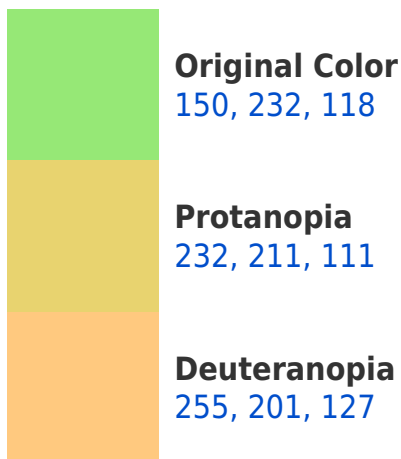



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 232, 118.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
170, 219, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 232, 118



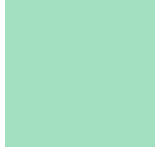
Protanomaly

202, 219, 114



Deuteranomaly

217, 212, 124



Tritanomaly

163, 224, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 232, 118



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

178, 208, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 232, 118 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(150, 232, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 232, 118)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 232, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 232, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 232, 118 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(150, 232, 118) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 232, 118) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 232, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 232, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 232, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 232,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 232, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 232, 118) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
232, 118) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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